

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

5 WEATHER—PARIS, France (AP) ...
Temp. 51-63 (50-52). Tomorrow ...
Yesterday's temp. 50-52 (48-50).
Winds: light, variable. ...
City: clear, mostly sunny. ...
1-31. CHANCELLER ...
SUNNY, 51-63 (50-52). ...
Temp. 51-63 (50-52). ...
10 (13-14).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 1

Austria	..... 6.5	Libya	..... 9	Poland	..... 10
Belgium	..... 10	Madagascar	..... 1.20	Denmark	..... 0.45
France	..... 1.75	Netherlands	..... 0.45	Finland	..... 2.4
Germany	..... 0.50	Norway	..... 1.75	N.K.	..... 1.50
Great Britain	..... 1.75	Portugal	..... 1.50	Spain	..... 1.50
Greece	..... 1.50	Sweden	..... 1.50	Switzerland	..... 1.50
India 1.50	Turkey 1.50	U.S. Military 2.00
Iran 1.50	Yugoslavia 2.00		
Italy 1.50				
Japan 1.50				
Lebanon 1.50				

304

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1970

Established 1887



TALK—Martin Kenner (left), who describes himself as chairman of the committee to defend the Black Panthers; Donald Cox (center), self-styled Black Panther marshal, and Jennifer Dohrn, sister of Bernardine Dohrn, the ex-student activist is on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted list, holding a press conference in Beirut.

Barred by Egypt

Leary and Panther Friends Evicted From Lebanon

By Joe Alex Morris

BEIRUT, Oct. 27 (AP)—A combined force of Egyptian and Lebanese security forces today evicted Timothy Leary and his associates from their two-story apartment in Beirut. The group, which included several Black Panther Party members, had been in the apartment for several days. They were evicted after a confrontation with local authorities. The group was then taken to a nearby location. The incident has drawn international attention to the activities of the Black Panther Party in the Middle East.



Timothy Leary

Wind Blew Generals' Plane Off Course, Diplomats Told

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (NYT)—The pilot of the U.S. Army plane that crashed in the Soviet Union last week was reported today to have told American consular officials that he landed in Soviet territory because of heavy winds and his own mistakes. The plane, carrying two American generals and a pilot, was on a mission to deliver supplies to the Armenian border town of Leninakan. The crash resulted in the deaths of the two generals and the pilot.

Guatemalan Air Chief Abducted; Regime Takes 'Drastic' Steps

GUATEMALA CITY, Oct. 27 (AP)—Guatemalan authorities today announced the abduction of Gen. Cesar Robín Sandoval, chief of the Guatemalan Air Force. The abduction is believed to be part of a military coup attempt. The regime has taken "drastic" steps to deal with the situation, including the suspension of several officials and the imposition of a state of emergency. The whereabouts of Gen. Sandoval are unknown.

In Guayaquil, authorities reportedly arrested two sons of former President Jorge Zavala and a son of a former provincial chief, Asaad Bucaram, in exile in Panama. The arrests are part of a series of actions taken by the government to deal with political unrest. The regime has also taken steps to deal with the abduction of Gen. Sandoval, including the suspension of several officials and the imposition of a state of emergency.

4 Russians Fly Plane To Turkey Claim They 'Seek Freedom'

ISTANBUL, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Four Russians landed at the Turkish Black Sea military airport at Sinop today aboard a small aircraft, officials announced. The Russians told Turkish officials they were "seeking freedom."

The aircraft had been on a flight to Sevastopol, in the Soviet Union. Officials identified the pilot as Alexander Mambetov, 50. The passengers were university students Nikolai Glinov, 20, and Vitali Pozdeyev, 21, and worker Yuri Darbinov, 35.

They said the students had applied for political asylum. The pilot and the worker still were being questioned.

A search of the twin-engine Czechoslovak-built aircraft revealed no weapons, Turkish officials said. The aircraft was used on Soviet domestic commercial routes, they said.

Officials quoted them as saying "they could no longer bear to live in the stranglehold regime of Soviet Russia and decided to seek their freedom."

It was the second Soviet craft to be diverted to Turkey in two weeks. In the first one, on Oct. 15, two Lithuanians succeeded in forcing a Soviet ship to land in Trabzon, about 200 miles east of Sinop on the Black Sea coast. A hostess was slain and two crew members were wounded.

Extradition Demanded

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (AP)—Soviet airline representatives called on Turkish Ambassador Fazl Beyrattoglu today to demand extradition of a Lithuanian and his son accused of hijacking an Aeroflot plane last Oct. 15.

The official news agency Tass said they made the demand "on behalf of all Aeroflot workers." The Ankara government has not yet announced whether it plans to grant the hijackers' request for political asylum. The two are accused of hijacking an Aeroflot plane carrying 51 people from Batumi, Georgia, forcing it to fly to the Turkish Black Sea port of Trabzon. A stewardess was shot dead and the pilot and navigator were wounded.

The Soviet press has been conducting a vigorous campaign against the hijackers, claiming they are criminals, bandits, murderers, thieves and embezzlers who have already served time in Soviet jails for a long list of misdeeds. Initial reports here said the Russian aircraft still unidentified, was picked up by Turkish radar and it then asked for permission to land.

Moscow Denies Knowledge

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (AP)—A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight he "knows nothing" of reports that another Soviet plane had been hijacked to Turkey.

The detainees are Maj. Gen. Edward C.D. Scherrer, head of the joint U.S. military aid mission in Turkey, Brig. Gen. Claude M. McQuarrie Jr., his aide for ground forces, and Maj. James P. Russell Jr., the pilot. The Turkish liaison officer is Col. Cevat Denel.

Turkish and American authorities have said the military officers were on a flight from Erzurum to Kars in eastern Turkey on a routine mission.

British Taxes Are Cut In Surprise Tory Move



OFF THE RECORD—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel (left) conferring with British Minister of European Affairs Geoffrey Rippon in Luxembourg yesterday.

Common Market Moves to Halt Protectionist Trend in the U.S.

By Jonathan C. Randal and Richard Norton-Taylor

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Common Market, in a gesture to head off passage of the protectionist American trade bill, indicated willingness today to absorb more Japanese textiles if renewed U.S.-Japanese negotiations on "voluntary" bilateral limits succeeded.

The proffered compromise was contained in an otherwise tough, yet flexible, note approved by the six-nation organization's foreign ministers and delivered to the Brussels-based U.S. mission to the Common Market.

An official communiqué, issued by the foreign ministers meeting here, said the Common Market was "ready to make its contribution to finding constructive solutions to concrete problems which exist in certain industrial sectors."

In another passage clearly hostile to the trade bill, the communiqué expressed hopes that "each of the big partners

of world trade will abstain from taking actions likely to compromise progress achieved in the field of free trade and endanger efforts undertaken to allow developing countries to increase their export revenues."

But the note itself warned that the Common Market was "ready to take the necessary measures to safeguard its interests" were the renewed U.S.-Japanese talks—expected to resume shortly in Washington—to fail or were Congress to vote

the trade bill into law after reconvening Nov. 16.

Common Market officials have complained that the bill would affect \$500 million worth of its trade with the United States in shoes and textiles alone.

The compromise followed the broad lines for a settlement which were suggested last month by Nathaniel Samuels, U.S. Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, as a way to avoid a full scale

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Britain to Speed Changeover In Farm System for EEC

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 27 (NYT)—The British government announced today a speedier-than-expected changeover in its system of farm support to align with the system in the European Economic Community.

The announcement was made both in the House of Commons and in Luxembourg, where chief Common Market negotiator Geoffrey Rippon met with the six at the beginning of a more active phase in the four-month-old talks on British entry into the trade bloc.

Mr. Rippon and the foreign ministers of the six member states agreed today to open discussions on all the key issues before the end of this year and to try to have them resolved by the middle of 1971.

While today's meeting advanced the pace of the talks, it succeeded also in deferring the only major controversial question to come up so far, the

\$800 Million Drop Is Set In Spending

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Oct. 27 (NYT)—The Conservative government today cut taxes, subsidies, and public spending in a dramatic affirmation of belief in a free enterprise economy.

Anthony Barber, the chancellor of the exchequer, announced the changes to the House of Commons in what amounted to a special autumn budget speech. He went farther than most observers had expected.

Most surprising was a reduction in the standard rate of income tax applied to net income after deductions from 41.25 percent to 38.75. It will become effective in the next financial year, beginning in April. The corporation tax rate will also go down, from 45 to 42.5 percent. This is the first such cut in business taxes in Britain in 11 years—as it is in the income rate.

\$800 Million in Cuts

Mr. Barber sought to balance the tax reductions by cuts in government expenditure planned by the Labor government before its defeat last June. He announced cuts totaling nearly \$800 million for next year.

Many of the spending changes were cutbacks in subsidies to business or consumers. For example, the government will stop making grants and loans for the building of new hotels. It will eliminate payments to British Rail for London commuter services.

The really big subsidy savings were projected for the future—in farm, prices and in housing.

Britain now keeps retail food prices low, allows imports in without duty and pays subsidies directly to her own farmers. Mr. Barber pledged early action to move toward the Common Market's import levies.

Budget Savings Cited

Under the levy system, imported food has onerous tariffs and thus costs more to the consumer. Domestic producers raise their prices to those levels and stop getting subsidies.

Mr. Barber estimated that, by 1974-75, there would be a budget saving of \$360 million a year on farm subsidies. And the Treasury will also be collecting large sums in levies—much of it going to the Common Market if the present negotiations for British entry are successful. The projected farm price change is an earnest of British determination to get in.

As for housing, most flats and houses here are built by municipalities and rented at subsidized rates. Mr. Barber, without giving any definite plans, said that in future full rents would be charged except to those in need.

The total saving in government expenditure was on the modest side. In fact, all Mr. Barber promised was to keep the projected annual growth of 3.5 percent in public spending down to 2.8 percent.

But symbolically, the package was highly significant. It was a forceful demonstration that the Tories are not going to be a mere government, that they are going to make changes.

"Her Majesty's Government have begun a fundamental reform of the role of government and public authorities," Mr. Barber said.

"Our object is to concentrate their activities and their expenditure on those tasks that they alone can perform, and to enable the individual citizen to keep more of the money he earns, have greater incentive to increase his earnings and have greater freedom in how he spends or saves his income."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Nobel Prizes: Argentine Chemist and French, Swedish Physicists

By Bernard Weinraub

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 27 (NYT)—Nobel Prizes were awarded today to an Argentine chemist who has explored the nature of sugar, and to two physicists for independent research in magnetic behavior.

The 1970 Nobel Prize for Chemistry was awarded to Luis F. Leloir, a French-born Argentine who teaches at the Institute for Biochemical Research in Buenos Aires. The Physics Prize will be shared by Prof. Louis Neel of the University of Grenoble and Prof. Hannes Alfven, who now teaches at the University of California in San Diego.

In issuing the coveted prizes today, the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences cited the three winners for separate and highly complex research that has had an impact ranging from medicine to computer use to space exploration.

Today's announcement concluded the 1970 Nobel Prizes, each worth \$78,400, this year. Winners will receive the awards



Luis Leloir

from King Gustavus VI Adolf of Sweden in ceremonies in Stockholm on Dec. 10, the anniversary of the death in 1896 of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish-born bachelor who amassed a fortune with his invention of dynamite.

As in recent years, today's

announcements were read by Prof. Erik Rudberg, 68, permanent secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences, outside a second-floor chamber of the academy in the wooded Stockholm suburb of Frescati.

The announcements by the white-haired physicist followed closed-door meetings of the 100-member academy, which must approve the recommendations of a five-member committee of experts in each field.

2d Announcement

Speaking slowly, Dr. Rudberg said: "The Royal Academy of Sciences has decided to award the 1970 Nobel Prize in Physics to Prof. Hannes Alfven of Kungliga Tekniska Hogskolan [The Royal Institute of Technology], Stockholm, for fundamental work in magnetohydrodynamics with fruitful applications in different parts of plasma physics, and to Prof. Louis Neel of the University of Grenoble for fundamental work and discoveries concerning anti-ferromagnetism and ferrimagnetism, which have led to important applications in



Louis Neel

solid-state physics. The prize will be shared equally between the two." Dr. Rudberg then quickly left.

Ninety minutes later, he reappeared. This followed another meeting of the academy to approve the winner in chemistry. Dr. Rudberg said: "The Royal

Academy of Sciences has decided to award the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1970 to Prof. Luis F. Leloir of the Institute for Biochemical Research, Buenos Aires, for his discovery of sugar-nucleotides and their role in the biosynthesis of carbohydrates."

Dr. Rudberg, answering questions, described the work of the three scientists as "theoretically very complicated."

"Dr. Leloir's work involved the chemical processes in which sugar is broken down into simple carbohydrates," Dr. Rudberg said. "For decades we have been well informed about the process of biological carbohydrate breakdown and its catalysts, but it was not until his discoveries that the mechanisms of all the syntheses of compounds belonging to the carbohydrate group were clarified."

He said that Dr. Leloir's work has had "extensive consequences" in physiology and medicine, especially in studies of the bodily breakdown of starch and sugar.



Hannes Alfven

In the citation on Dr. Leloir's work, the Swedish Academy said: "His work, and the work inspired by him, has given us real knowledge in wide fields of biochemistry, where earlier we had to resort to vague hypotheses."

Ali Stops Quarry In Return to Ring

Muhammad Ali returned to the ring Monday night by stopping Jerry Quarry in the third round of their scheduled 15-round bout in Atlanta.

The former champion, looking sharp in his first fight in 3 1/2 years, cut Quarry's left eye near the end of the third round and the loser's trainer requested the bout be stopped rather than risk further damage to the eye.

Ali, also known as Cassius Clay, had his title taken away out of the ring after he refused induction into the U.S. Army.

Details on Page 13.

Project to Cost \$60-70 Million

Battle by Computer Is Goal Of Army in Electronics Test

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (UPI)—An electronic battlefield, where sensors and "people sniffers" pick up hostile movement, infrared beams guide infantry to the enemy and computers evaluate combat information, is the goal of an ex-

U.S. Reduces West Pacific Carrier Force

SAIGON, Oct. 27 (UPI)—The U.S. Navy said today that it has cut its aircraft-carrier strength in the western Pacific to the pre-Vietnam-war level as part of President Nixon's Vietnamization program.

Naval sources said the return of one carrier to the United States would not much affect the Seventh Fleet's fighting capacity in the war zone.

Communiqué from Phnom Penh meanwhile said Cambodian troops broke up a Viet Cong attack with air strikes 14 miles east of the capital.

Cambodian government forces stalled for six weeks at Tang Kaek, 52 miles north of Phnom Penh, were about to take the offensive again, a military spokesman said. Reinforcements have brought the number of troops in the Tang Kaek area to 20,000, he said.

Red Cutback
In South Vietnam intelligence reports indicated the Red switch in strategy in the Saigon region toward "protracted warfare" has involved a major troop cutback.

Guerrilla strength in the 11-province region was estimated at no more than 3,600 men, a decline of more than 50,000 since American and South Vietnamese units drove into Cambodian frontier lairs last May and June.

Many of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units once active around Saigon were now reported in Cambodia, where South Vietnamese troops have launched three large operations in as many days.

Only 3 Carriers
The Navy announcement said the number of attack carriers assigned to the Seventh Fleet had been cut from four to three with the departure of the Bon Homme Richard, which sailed for the United States ten days ago.

At the height of the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and Communist targets in Laos and South Vietnam, the Navy kept five carriers in the western Pacific, with three normally in Vietnamese waters.

A Navy spokesman said that since the Seventh Fleet does not operate carriers anywhere else in the Pacific except off Vietnam, it still will be possible to keep two carriers off the coast most of the time, with a total of up to 180 planes.

This would mean a reduction in fighting capability of no more than 10 to 15 percent, naval sources said.

Wind Blew Generals' Plane Off Course, Diplomats Told

(Continued from Page 1)

the inspection trip when the plane strayed about 50 miles further east across the Soviet border.

The consular officers, Richard E. Combs Jr. and Peter B. Swier, told the embassy by phone that Maj. Russell told them in the presence of Soviet officials that in mid-morning last Wednesday he was making his landing approach to Kars when a strong gust of wind lifted his light craft over a cloud bank. When he found a break in the clouds, he looked down and saw a town he thought was Kars, Maj. Russell reportedly said.

Maj. Russell, the spokesman said, had never flown to Kars before and had to rely on his maps. The train tracks and the position of the airfield convinced him, he told the consular officers, that he was over Kars and so he landed. The spokesman said that he had no further details on the landing.

The consular officers, after receiving permission to visit the detainee, flew from Moscow to Yerevan, the capital of Soviet Armenia, and were taken by car to Leninakan. The four officers were living in what was described by the spokesman as a "guest house."

There apparently was no Soviet effort to isolate the men from each other or to separate the Americans from the Turk.

The military officers told Mr. Combs and Mr. Swier that they were feeling fine, were in good health and were being well-treated, the spokesman said.

After the meeting of several hours, the two consular officers returned to Yerevan, where they are awaiting Foreign Ministry per-

Summit Attained

KATMANDU, Oct. 27 (Reuters)—A Japanese climber and a Nepalese Sherpa have reached the summit of Dhaulagiri One, one of the world's highest mountains, the Nepalese Foreign Ministry said yesterday. Tetsuji Kawada, 32-year-old teacher at Tenkayama high school in Osaka, and Lalpka Tensing reached the 26,810-foot summit on Oct. 26.



IN FROM THE COLD—Bernadette Devlin comes through the rain to take her seat in Parliament after serving a jail sentence for her role in the Londonderry riots.

Britain to Cut Tax Rates In Surprise Move by Tories

(Continued from Page 1)

nant feature of the program. In addition to the unexpected corporate tax cut, there will be speeded-up depreciation for plant investment. This will replace a system of grants for plants in distressed regions such as Wales.

"It is right," Mr. Barber said, "to take action to break out of the depressing cycle of high taxation and low growth which has bedeviled our country in recent years."

"These measures are designed to give the British nation new impetus, new opportunity and new hope for the future."

Public to Pay
Politically, much attention will be focused on the Conservatives' plan—long-promised—to make the public pay for a number of welfare services.

Dental treatment under the National Health Service will now be charged at half the actual cost, instead of the present flat fees, \$4.20 for any number of fillings, for example. Examination will continue to be free.

Prescriptions, for which there is now a flat charge of 30 cents each, will go up to 48 cents. And later there will be a sliding scale of charges related to actual cost of the medicine, up to a ceiling.

These and other charges will be subject to one large exception: poor persons and those suffering from disability will continue to be free of any charge, and in some cases they will get added payments.

Modest Benefit Coming
For instance, half the prescriptions issued at present are not charged at all—because the patient is under 15, over 65, an expectant mother, suffers from a chronic disease or meets various income tests.

The government will introduce a modest new benefit for poor families just over the welfare line. Details of this will come later.

"The impact of the whole package will vary drastically from family to family—and that could determine its eventual political popularity. It will depend on whether people gain more in tax relief than they lose in benefits."

The average industrial worker, earning about \$3,000 a year, pays \$550 a year in taxes now. That would drop only to \$380. The effective tax rate on his gross income would fall from 17.3 to 12.6 percent.

Against that, the worker would pay more for health and other services. When the food subsidy system changes, he will pay substantially more for food.

Those with higher incomes will benefit more on the tax side. A couple with two young children earning \$24,000 a year, for example, would see their taxes fall from \$9,671 to \$9,204—the gross tax rate from 40.3 to 38.3 percent.

A number of items in the Barber program were immediately attacked as "mean," a word used on the floor of the House by Roy

Candidates Dine With Ceausescu

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—President Nixon invited Republican candidates from three crucial states to a White House dinner for 102 last night honoring visiting Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

They were men he has campaigned for—Rep. J. Glenn Beall Jr., senatorial candidate in Maryland; Nelson Gross, running for governor in New Jersey; and Rep. Thomas J. Meskill, a gubernatorial candidate in Connecticut.

Mr. Nixon had a gold and rock-crystal desk ornament with a large gold presidential seal as an official gift for President Ceausescu. Mrs. Nixon gave a porcelain bird, made by sculptor Edward Boehm—a black-crested grosbeak—to Mrs. Ceausescu.

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Commons Cheers As Miss Devlin Takes Her Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

LONDON, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Cheers resounded through the House of Commons today when Britain's youngest parliamentarian showed up in a bright scarlet trouser suit to take her seat.

She was Bernadette Devlin, released last Wednesday from Armagh Women's Prison in Northern Ireland after serving four months of a six-month sentence for inciting riots in Londonderry last year.

Parliament was meeting for the first time since its summer recess. Miss Devlin took today the parliamentary oath she was prevented from taking in June when the new Parliament was formed.

Best Man Available
Mr. Sadat's prime minister, diplomat and elder statesman, Mahmoud Fawzi, is the best man available to pursue a peaceful settlement. He is respected in the West, and if any Egyptian can impress President Nixon with the urgent need to move the Israelis from their hard-line resistance, it is he.

If Mr. Fawzi fails, a whole new political ball game will open up in Egypt.

The Israeli issue has enabled Mr. Sadat to rally the whole country on the policy of continuing along the path laid down by Mr. Nasser. But the jockeying for power in the last three weeks has given ample evidence that this decade of unity will break down if the peace talks do not get moving again.

There has been much speculation in the outside world about the role played in the power struggle by the Soviet Union, Egypt's major ally and supplier of military and economic aid. This is largely discounted here.

"The Russians are interested in a strong leadership and continuation of Nasser's policies," an Arab ambassador said. The Russians want no internal divisions, he added.

One theory prevalent in the West is that the insecurity of the present leadership will make the Egyptians more amenable to a political settlement of the Middle East crisis and the necessary compromises involved. This is strongly challenged by Mr. Fawzi's Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

Mr. Riad points out that only a dominant personality like Nasser could afford to "take unpopular decisions" such as the cease-fire agreement on the Suez Canal. If the United States is interested in a stable regime in Cairo and the possibility of better relations between the two countries, it had best build a fire under the Israelis and get serious peace talks going, he says.

The alternative, as many Egyptian officials point out, is an internal struggle for power in which the extremists would have one major advantage: the presence of Israeli troops on the Suez Canal.

Ex-Federal Agent Sentenced to Life For Kidnapping

(Continued from Page 1)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27 (AP)—A former federal agent, described by prosecutors as a "ladies' man and master criminal," was sentenced to life in prison yesterday in the kidnapping of a Beverly Hills boy.

Ronald Lee Miller, 39, broke into tears during the morning when his mother appeared in the courtroom. But he showed no emotion when the sentence was read. Miller, an ex-federal Revenue Service agent who drew occasional assignments as a bodyguard for President Nixon and former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey after the 1967 kidnapping of ten-year-old Kenneth John Young, could have been sentenced to death.

Herbert J. Young, a savings and loan executive, paid a \$250,000 ransom for his son's return in 1967. The money has never been recovered and prosecutors contend it is on deposit in a Swiss bank.

Miller had been convicted of two armed robberies before his arrest March 31 for the kidnapping; three days before he would have been free by the statute of limitations.

James Ray's Brother Held as Bank Robber

ST. CHARLES, Mo., Oct. 27 (Reuters)—A brother of James Earl Ray, assassin of civil rights leader Martin Luther King, has been arrested as a suspect in a \$3,000 bank robbery near here, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said.

John Larry Ray, 37, was arrested yesterday about an hour after the bank at St. Peters, Mo., was held up by three armed men wearing stocking masks.

Podgorny to Iran

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny today left for Tehran to begin an official visit to Iran that will also include formal opening ceremonies of the Soviet-built trans-Iranian gas pipeline, the news agency Tass said.

Cairo Regime Faces Test on Peace Talks

Failure Could Start Struggle for Power

By Joe Alex Morris

CAIRO, Oct. 27—For 18 years, one-man-rules—What happens next?

Gamal Abdel Nasser left no crown prince behind to succeed him. Unlike either President Nixxon or Generalissimo Francisco Franco, he could not see the end coming and prepare for it.

Yet the transition to a new era, without the reit (the boss), has gone remarkably smoothly so far, thanks in part to one of Mr. Nasser's failures: the Arab socialist society he proclaimed has not come to pass.

Instead, the 5,000 years of Egyptian tradition persist from the mud villages of the teeming Nile Delta to the upper echelons of government in Cairo. The succession has been smooth.

Thanks to the presence of the Israelis on the banks of the Suez Canal, the inheritors of Nasser's power are likely to have a breathing spell in which to establish themselves. But it won't be a long one.

Critical Decision
The current cease-fire will be extended three months more until early February. But then, President Anwar Sadat will have to make his first critical decision: whether to resume the fighting along the canal.

The Egyptians are openly looking to Washington for help in making his decision. They hope that the United States will, after the November congressional elections, put the squeeze on Israel and get peace talks started at last.

Mr. Sadat is aware that his time is limited. He has asked the present government to stay on in office until the end of the year, when the peace decision must be made.

He knows that the army's patience is being sorely tried: 40 officers were cashiered last July for protesting too vigorously when Mr. Nasser accepted the American peace initiative.

Best Man Available
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Suspects Accused Of Killing Ohta Family Denies It

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Oct. 27 (AP)—The bearded young man accused of murdering five persons at a luxurious hilltop mansion denies doing a public defender James Jackson says.

Mr. Jackson, appointed by the court to defend John Linley Frasier, said at a news conference yesterday that his client has told him he did not kill the victims and did not know them.

Mr. Frasier, 28, was arrested Friday as he slept in a dilapidated cow shed where he lived, less than half a mile from the mansion where four days earlier five people were found shot dead and thrown into a swimming pool.

The victims were Dr. Victor Ohta, 45, his wife, Virginia, 43, their sons, Derrick, 12, and Taggart, 11, and his secretary, Dorothy Cadwallader, 38.

Mr. Jackson said Mr. Frasier's actions "are not like those of a normal person." He does not understand the gas chamber. And he does not know right from wrong.

The attorney said Mr. Frasier's personality "changed radically" after an auto accident last May in which he suffered a head injury.

Arab Cease-Fire Commission Ready to Leave Jordan S.

AMMAN, Oct. 27 (UPI)—The Arab cease-fire commission has accomplished its mission in Jordan and should be able to start withdrawing within a matter of weeks, Bahi Ladgham, the head of the commission, said today.

"Life has now returned to normal and there is no possibility of violence similar to the tragedy of last month," Mr. Ladgham said.

Two persons were killed in Amman today in two separate incidents involving the Jordanian Army and guerrillas. Arab troops officials immediately launched an investigation.

Mr. Ladgham, who is premier of Tunisia, was sent to Jordan by the Arab chiefs of state who met in Cairo last month, to head a commission charged with ensuring implementation of a cease-fire agreement between Palestinian guerrillas and the Jordanian government.

A team of some 80 military observers from five Arabic countries has been at work in Jordan since King Hussein and guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat signed the agreement in Cairo Sept. 27.

There have been sporadic outbreaks of fighting between the two sides, but these have gradually decreased.

Mr. Ladgham told a news conference today: "We (the cease-fire commission) have achieved our purpose in a very short time and no longer see any need for further diplomatic and political discussion."

He warned, however, "Implementation of the agreement will take some time."

Mr. Ladgham said he would leave for Cairo tomorrow and later would visit other Arab capitals to brief Arab leaders on the cease-fire mission and its work in Jordan.

Britain to Speed Change In Farm System for EEC

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of the shift in the British farm support system as a "practical step toward an enlarged community."

The decision, already envisaged in a British government

EEC Defines Textile Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

trade war. Ralf Dahrendorf, the Common Market Commissioner for Foreign Trade, discussed the compromise last week during a visit to Washington.

His visit followed strong official British and West German government warnings to the United States of automatic reprisals were the trade bill passed.

Trade Bill Outlook
Mr. Dahrendorf told the foreign ministers today that he believed chances of enacting the bill were "50-50." But he warned that the new Congress probably would not be less protectionist-minded than the old one.

Like many Europeans before him, Mr. Dahrendorf noted that the American government appears to be speaking with several minds and mouths these days, indicating a lack of strong U.S. policy on European problems.

He noted specifically that Secretary of State William P. Rogers was rather "liberal" on trade matters but that Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans seemed to hold more protectionist views.

Informed sources said Common Market officials have been working on plans to accept more Japanese textiles in a special trade committee. No details of their contingency plans were immediately available, but informed sources suggested that quotas increases for textiles ranging up to 20 percent annually were under discussion.

The Common Market's discretion on this score reflects growing opposition from European textile manufacturers. They are urging exclusion of textile imports from the United States-based plan for abolition of duties on industrial goods from developing countries—much less from an industrial rival such as Japan.

Keating Greets Mrs. Gandhi and All Is Forgiven

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (AP)—Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating personally greeted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at Delhi airport this morning on her return from New York and learned she was not upset with him for oversteering last week when she left on her trip to the United Nations.

The Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said earlier that the ministry had "taken notice" of Mr. Keating's absence. M.L. Sondhi, a member of the Indian Parliament, sent a musical alarm clock to Mr. Keating to make a "personal contribution to save the situation from deteriorating further."

But Mrs. Gandhi told a news conference on her return: "There's absolutely nothing in this at all. I'm sorry so much has been made of such a small thing."

He said he would Jordan later to supervise the final implementation agreement.

The Cairo agreement, which the civil war, and pacts which filled in details of agreement, had guaranteed sovereignty of the state freedom of guerrilla as Ladgham said.

The agreements were mental in achieving no and understanding between two sides," he said.

Mr. Ladgham described as "the worst tragedy" Arab world for 50 years.

Notification on Mr. AMMAN, Oct. 26 (AP)—Arab guerrillas will in Russian's army in advance future raids against a cease-fire commission sources revealed today.

They said this was a secret, peaceful coexistence signed by the two sides.

Gromyko O London Tall

LONDON, Oct. 27 (Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home discussed the Warsaw conference, British sources said. The two men today discussed talks on East-West, the Middle East, and other world problems. A crowd of silent watchers at Mr. Gromyko's Foreign Office rounds of talks.

Britain to Speed Change In Farm System for EEC

(Continued from Page 1)

white paper, means burden of farm support on consumers instead Treasury. Food prices will rise as a result.

Ever since the 1946 corn laws in the 184 has imported food, low world market prices farmers so-called payments to bring it up to normal standards.

Mr. Rippon told ministers that this began changing as a result in 1971 as British products will be levies by 1974.

Britain joins munitions, these levies the proceeds from tariffs and a part revenues from India would have to be to the EEC's farm present rules.

3 of 5 in Britain Against Joining EEC, Poll Shows

LONDON, Oct. 27—Three out of five Britons are against the European Community, according to a Gallup Poll survey today.

The result of the poll, which was conducted by the Daily Mail, showed that only one in five thought Britain's interests would be served by joining the EEC.

People were asked whether they approved or disapproved of joining the EEC. The poll showed that 60 percent of those surveyed disapproved, while 40 percent approved.

Another question asked whether the country would be better off with or without the EEC. The poll showed that 60 percent of those surveyed thought the country would be better off without the EEC, while 40 percent thought it would be better off with the EEC.

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10/28/70

Consciousness at the Polls

One may quarrel (indeed, it is almost impossible not to) with Charles A. Reich's definition of the three states of consciousness he sees in America today, and especially with the merits he assigns to Consciousness III. Yet it is still possible to be grateful to Prof. Reich for popularizing "consciousness" in "The Greening of America" to indicate states of mind and social perception that defy older descriptions in terms of party, class and cultural alignment.

This is particularly true in this pre-election period in the United States, where so many traditional labels are coming unstuck, and so much rhetoric sounds outmoded. True, off-year elections (that is, elections in which there are no national candidates to polarize the voters) always have seen a rise in the importance of local issues and local personalities. But in 1970, this trend is multiplied, and is accompanied by a disregard for normal party allegiances that suggests a fundamental regrouping within the two major political organizations.

In other words, conflicts of consciousness, in Prof. Reich's sense, seem to be under way, rather than the usual off-year fragmentation over local issues. The President and Vice-President have been campaigning with quite exceptional vigor in an attempt to rally a Congress of roughly similar consciousness behind the administration, with little regard for formal party ties. And an opposition—without the same central focus that Mr. Nixon provides—is shaping up with equal scorn for old niceties of party behavior.

Unfortunately, in the welter of slogans and

oratory, it is by no means clear just how American public opinion is crystallizing. The "social issue"—concern over drugs, pornography, political and racial turmoil, crude crime—obviously bulks large. So does inflation. Foreign issues—even the Vietnamese war—seem less decisive. But just how the voter will respond to the appeals being made to him on the social and economic questions that affect him most immediately has the prophets guessing.

Nor is it easy to fit the alignments now obscurely taking shape within any Reichian analysis. Relics of the agricultural, small-town past mingle with the newer industrialism, and both are shot through with the hopes, fears and illusions of Consciousness III. The rhetoric of the campaign is, of course, overshooting its marks; heroes and villains are being manufactured for purely political effect. But a troubled America, groping through a swamp of problems it hardly visualized a short dozen years ago, does not seem to be responding with any enthusiasm to either nakedly conservative or plainly liberal appeals.

Even after the votes are counted, it is quite possible that the 1970 election will give political scientists, statisticians and assorted witch doctors a wealth of material from which to deduce their contradictory opinions. An election can determine, with fair mathematical certainty, just who is likely to vote for what in the national legislature. But when a national consciousness is in process of formation, an election is just one of the indices to its development.

Foreign Trade at the Brink

It is a nice question whether the resumption of trade talks with Japan comes at the 11th hour, just in time to head off the Mills anti-trade bill, or at the "13th hour," too late to do any good. Ideally, the two governments could quickly resolve their considerable differences over the coverage, duration and trigger mechanism of "voluntary" quotas on exports of Japanese textiles to the United States. Then the Mills bill, which would start rolling back four decades of trade expansion, could be set aside in Congress or, that failing, it could be vetoed. The President could argue that an agreement with Japan had taken him off the hook with American textile interests, whose appeals for protection he had—mistakenly—promised to heed.

The problem is, however, that protectionist sentiment in the Congress, and resentment of Japan for its own protectionism and its chip-on-the-shoulder attitude, are running very strong—so strong that successful trade talks might not stem the tide. Moreover, the Senate Finance Committee, in a particularly sneaky transaction, is trying to attach a counterpart of the Mills bill (born of the few good features of the Mills bill) to the Social Security Act. That act, of course, would be a very difficult one for the President to veto. So it is not at all inconceivable that the two governments could win the battle and lose the war: the trade talks could succeed but the trade bill might pass anyway. Then other damage-limiting strategies would have to be devised; no one should underestimate how difficult that would be.

This is not a foregone conclusion, and certainly it is no excuse for the two govern-

ments' not pressing their talks very hard and fast in order to show results before Congress takes up trade legislation next month. For the health and welfare of future political relations between Washington and Tokyo, it is vital that they turn away from their mutual "confrontation" tactics of the last 18 months and set a firm precedent for "negotiation" on the economic frictions that are bound to keep arising in the years ahead.

Anyone approaching trade must inevitably do so with a heavy sense that the merits of the issue have long ago been shoved into the ditch by the politics of the issue. A few comments are in order, nonetheless. First, international negotiations are a lousy way to solve the problems of a domestic industry, a sure way to guarantee the application of pressure instead of reason. If American textile needs help, then the need ought to be established by inquiry. The restriction of foreign competition should be the last resort of a troubled industry. Why should the United States undermine its relations with Japan and egg on a worldwide trade war just for the sake of Richard Nixon's political debt to Strom Thurmond?

It has been said that if all the economists in the United States were laid end to end, they wouldn't reach a conclusion. Yet no fewer than 4,000 economists, including the chief economic advisers of the preceding four presidents, have assailed the Mills bill as a "massive mistake"—harmful to American consumers, American exporters, foreign trading partners and underdeveloped countries alike. Is it too much to ask just a few people in Congress to think of things like that?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

"Gendarmes of the Universe"

According to Mr. Nixon, it is incumbent on America and the Soviet Union to grasp the major problem of war and peace and to give it the only realistic, possible solution: a permanent agreement between the superpowers to become the gendarmes of the universe. Mr. Nixon's speech takes the opposite view from that which Mr. Schumann delivered before the same assembly the day before. The head of French diplomacy precisely contested that there could exist in the world a sort of privilege granted to the big powers' might. This position of France would not have much weight if it was only that of an isolated country. But many other countries also consider that the superpowers cannot arrogate to themselves the right of deciding on war and peace.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Nixon seems to have hurt the General Assembly's feelings by making it clear that Soviet-American good understanding was a precondition for a good functioning of the international organization. One wonders why this is considered as "a provocation" in some UN circles. One should, on the contrary, be

grateful to Nixon for sweeping away the hypocrisy of 25 years, for saying aloud what everyone thinks secretly and for inviting UN members to help an indispensable rapprochement of the Big Two instead of blowing on the fire of their quarrel. Of course, a bipolar world is not satisfactory, either politically or psychologically. But one had to admit that the survival of this world now depends on the United States and the U.S.S.R. How much easier the dissolution of blocs that everyone calls for would be if the two superpowers agreed together.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Gromyko's British Visit

Moscow, anxious not to exacerbate its relations with the Americans and to maintain its special relationship with France, has tended to use Britain as the whipping boy for all the West's alleged iniquities. The fact that the government's invitation to Mr. Gromyko, sent shortly after the general election, was accepted so promptly must be seen as an indication that the Kremlin is now anxious to improve its relations with Britain as an essential part of its policy to achieve an East-West détente in Europe.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 28, 1895

NEW YORK—The young Duke of Marlborough, in America for his marriage to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, has received scant courtesy at the hands of the American press. His arrest last week for bicycling coasting in Central Park caused a sensation. On a trip West earlier, a group of preposterous reporters got on his tail to report a pack of lies about his doings. He was supposed to have been ogling at chorus girls, drinking and gambling. He has been treated here as a huge joke.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 28, 1920

BRUSSELS—Internationalism is rampant in the affairs of the Council of the League of Nations. Not only has an international passport been devised for officials of the League, but the Council now plans to appoint a committee and the usual subcommittees to devise an "international flag" to be flown by the League over the provinces under its control. The design will be the subject of a competition.



A Man Who Lives With Himself

By C. L. Sulzberger

AMMAN.—The credo of Jordan's King Hussein, who is now trying to glue together a strife-torn country, is that in the end a chief of state must do what he considers right, regardless of consequences. He feels, therefore, that he had to take the hard decision to confront the Palestine Arab guerrillas when they sought to challenge his rule.

"I don't think it is a matter of courage but of conviction," says the unusually courageous, short, soft-spoken sovereign of a troubled land. "If I am convinced of my course I am committed to it. And once I am committed the question of odds doesn't enter in. It isn't important if the odds appear unfavorable. After all, the basic thing is that one has to live with oneself."

Hussein, who on numerous occasions has had to face down difficult situations by shrewdness and sheer guts, talks regretfully of the latest crisis. Putting a cigarette deep and resonant for so small a man, he says:

"Not an Easy Thing"

"I tried my utmost to avoid the recent disaster but when it did come I had to face it. It is not an easy thing to use force in one's own country but the issue had to be met. Fortunately, the damage caused was limited."

On that point there is considerable argument. The guerrillas or fedayeen unquestionably exaggerated the extent of loss in the recent civil war. The king's men minimize the probable casualties total about 1,500 dead and perhaps 5,000 wounded.

This is immeasurably less than statistics bandied about by fellahs

talking of the "Hiroshima" and "Stalingrad" that occurred. But, despite serious destruction in the jerrybuilt areas of Amman where Palestinians concentrate, the capital remains largely intact.

A cease-fire between the royal army and the defeated guerrilla forces now prevails but its value appears tenuous.

The palace courtyard is still filled with armed jeeps and command cars. In quarters where the fedayeen are prevalent, guerrillas wander about with automatic weapons, holstered for blood. They talk about Hussein's army with more venom than they talk about the Israelis.

The king insists his pact with the fedayeen "appears to be working" and "I have every confidence that the end result will be establishment of law and order in Jordan. We have begun to build a more united, dynamic, forward-looking Jordan. This is a period of great activity."

The latter asseveration is undoubtedly true. There is "great activity"—not all of it hopeful. When one sees fedayeen womenfolk dancing and chanting dirges around a mass grave or truckloads of recently released fedayeen prisoners screaming "as long as we live we will continue the war," one is not over-optimistic.

Speaks Guardedly

Hussein speaks with great circumspection of foreign attitudes during the civil war, refusing to discuss U.S. and or Israeli contingency plans. He says of the Russians: "I don't say they played the game," but is less sanguine about the Chinese, commenting: "It looks as if they are trying to get a foothold in the Arab world."

He says of the Americans: "I don't say they played the game," but is less sanguine about the Chinese, commenting: "It looks as if they are trying to get a foothold in the Arab world."

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The N.Y. Political Race

Looking for a Hom

By Joseph Kraft

NEW YORK.—The finale of the political race here in New York has been marked by chops and changes crazy enough to furlow the brows of even the beautiful people.

But beneath all the churning and confusion, there is a constant factor. The underlying theme of the 1970 campaign in New York is the search for the rootless ethnics for a political home.

The rootless ethnics are the Catholics, Irish, Italian, German and East European descent who make up about one-third of the vote in this state. Not long ago they used to be the core of the Democratic party. Such leaders as Ed Flynn in the Bronx, Carmine De Sapio in Manhattan, the O'Connell family in Albany and Peter Grady of Buffalo were carrying the state for Democratic candidates as late as 1954.

But even then, the New York Democratic party was being taken over by a liberal reform wing, led by socialites and intellectuals with the backing of the newer minorities—the Jews, the blacks and Puerto Ricans. The reformers repeatedly offended the Catholics by their stands on such social issues as abortion and aid to parochial schools. They favored blacks and Puerto Ricans over the white ethnic groups in such matters as police supervision, housing and municipal jobs.

Worse still, the reformers cut Irish and Italian candidates on the Democratic ticket in favor of liberal Republicans. They voted for Mayor John Lindsay over Mario Procaccino last year; for Gov. Nelson Rockefeller over Queens District Attorney Frank O'Connor in 1968.

In these circumstances the white ethnics also began to pick and choose. But while they voted for Eisenhower over Stevenson, they had obvious inhibitions about going for other Republicans. They voted for liberal Republicans to vote for a newly established Conservative party in the race for mayor in 1965, and for senator in 1968. This year it looked as though the rootless ethnics would face the same hangup. In the governor's race they favored Nelson Rockefeller, a liberal Republican going conservative, only slightly over Arthur Goldberg, a regular Democrat going liberal.

On the Senate side, there was genuine hostility to Charles Goodell, an upstate Protestant who had made a spectacular liberal turn of mind. He filled the Senate seat vacated by the death of Robert Kennedy. There was great affection for James Buckley on the conservative side, but doubt as to whether he could win. The more so as there was no very strong

case against Richard Otis Democratic congressman Westchester who had always well with the many Italian Irish in his district.

In this fluid situation, came to play a decisive role. President Agnew and the House to disown Sen. Goodell a radical and embrace the daisy of Mr. Buckley.

Some orthodox Republicans the Buckley camp, and many liberals to move in sympathy. Ottinger was to compete against Goodell the liberal vote. And as the floating ethnics began to

At that point, Rockefeller obliged to break his camp and a hand to Sen. Goodell. But then came forward strong attacks on the gon record on drugs and crime that bid for the floating was apparently cut short their chief hate, Mayor I. endorsed Goldberg.

The News Poll

Last Sunday the New Daily News appeared with showing Rockefeller way to lead a hand to Sen. Goodell. But then came forward strong attacks on the gon record on drugs and crime that bid for the floating was apparently cut short their chief hate, Mayor I. endorsed Goldberg.

As matters stand now, feller is likely to win, probably not by any landslide. Senate race is up for guess is that at the n enough liberal Democrat Republicans will desert Goodell Ottinger a narrow victory. But whatever way the re something very important is

ing up for the long run. I polls show a massive move the rootless ethnics away from Democratic candidates. Gov. feller is getting 64 percent Catholic vote, according to York Times survey. Buckley, cording to the Daily News, ting more than 50 percent votes of Irish, Italian and G Catholics.

What this means is that a I lean party shaped in the image to include both Rock and Buckley can offer a moment home to the floating ethnics. Unless the liberals staving each other up, in other even New York could go vative.

The Ayes of Texas

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Of all the campaign trips President Nixon is making this fall, none may be more significant than today's visit to Texas. In the view of some well-informed insiders, Mr. Nixon is going to Texas in hopes of finding his running-mate for 1972 and the Republican presidential candidate for 1976.

That seems farfetched, but it is the firm conviction of men intimately involved in White House political operations that 46-year-old Rep. George Bush of Houston will be that man—if he can, with the President's help, win his close Senate race next week from ex-Rep. Lloyd Bentsen Jr., the conservative Democrat who beat Sen. Ralph Yarborough, D., Texas, in the primary.

Their logic is persuasive, if one accepts their view that Vice-President Agnew has been, as one man put it, "used by the White House"—and used up—in the 1970 campaign. Agnew's roundhouse attacks on the "radical-liberals" may help Republicans win some Senate seats this year (though that has yet to be proved) but his tactics have made him—as the Gallup Poll indicated—one of the most controversial figures in American public life.

Even within Republican leadership ranks, Agnew draws very mixed reviews these days. A success as a fund-raiser, his dramatic speech style often leaves crowds disappointed, and his unwillingness to mix with local VIPs creates many problems for his Republican hosts.

Moderates Alienated

Meantime, his sardonic positions have so aggravated much of the moderate wing of the party that their delegations may well balk at giving him renomination in 1972 and a leg up on the presidential nomination in 1976.

But dumping Agnew would risk an outcry from conservative elements in the party—unless he was replaced by someone from the South or Southwest, the territory where Agnew is most popular today.

If the only way to dump Agnew is to put a Southerner on the ticket, the field of possible replacements is very small. There are Senators Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee, and John Tower of Texas, both of whom were considered in 1968. But both are up for re-election in 1972 and the GOP would not willingly risk losing their seats.

There is Gov. Edwin Hollon of Virginia. There is Rep. Bill Brock of Tennessee—if he beats Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., next week. And there is Bush.

Within this group, Bush is the stand-out—so much so that Mr. Nixon considered him for Vice-President in 1968 when he was just a freshman congressman.

For one thing, he is regarded by the Trelaven-Alison team of television specialists who ran Mr. Nixon's 1968 campaign (and are working with Bush now) as perhaps the

most gifted TV candidate in the entire country.

He has the aristocratic good looks and the casual, coat-off-sleeves-rolled-up style to compete with his look-alike contemporary, New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay, who many Republicans now assume will be somewhere on the 1972 Democratic ticket.

He has a good war record and a successful business career behind him. His congressional performance chart is fine for a national race. He is conservative on fiscal matters and, of course, protective of the oil industry, so vital to financing a national Republican campaign. But he has also been a staunch supporter of the progressive new federal, social and governmental reforms Mr. Nixon has been advocating.

Strong Eastern Ties

His appeal would be more than regional. Unlike Agnew, who has made himself anathema to many Eastern Republicans, Bush—a product of Milton Academy and Yale, whose father, Prescott Bush, was a Republican senator from Connecticut—has strong family and political ties to the East.

He also has great potential appeal to the college students and younger voters among whom Agnew is perhaps the GOP's biggest liability. He has won ten out of ten college mock elections in Texas this fall, besting Bentsen by a 5-to-1 margin at the University of Texas. Bush has a reputation as a strong publicist and a force on the environmental

and—given the publicity focus Senate would provide for his vote could a GOP stamp or issues of major concern to voters.

But his biggest political—and his greatest attraction—Mr. Nixon—is simply the fact he is a Texan with a char. carry that vital state. In his political circles that Agnew carry his home state of Ma for the ticket in 1968.

It is impossible to exaggerate importance of Texas to 1972 public plans. To win re-election, Mr. Nixon must figure on c at least three of the Big states, as he did in 1968. I of the three he carried last Ohio, seems ready to elect a new governor this year, a Nixon is trailing in national electoral races there today.

House strategists think he have a fallback if Ohio's 2 are lost, and Texas—with 25 logical replacement.

Mr. Nixon lost Texas by a smaller margin than he Pennsylvania or New York others of the Big Seven in to carry last time. By

But, perhaps carry publicist gubernatorial Paul Fergus in with him) would provide strong evidence he could carry Texas for a national ticket in 1972.

And that is why—strange sounds—today's presidential Texas may without exaggeration be a milestone in the presidential elections.

هكذا من اجل

Americans See Soviet Moon Rocks Zond-8 Returns From Moon to Indian Ocean Splashdown

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (NYT).—The Soviet Union announced tonight that Zond-8, an unmanned spacecraft, had splashed down in the Indian Ocean today after a week-long mission during which it photographed the moon.

The Soviet press agency said the space experiment has successfully completed. The program of scientific studies and photography was fully accomplished. The agency did not claim any extraordinary accomplishments for the mission, which means probe in Russian.

In announcing the splashdown, the agency said that the probe had returned to earth in the Indian Ocean. The splashdown was scheduled for Oct. 27 at 4:55 p.m. Moscow time, some 450 miles southeast of Chagos Archipelago, coinciding with the anniversary of the event on earth here. At that time, a group of visiting American engineers were scheduled to view Soviet moon rocks.

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HOPEFUL—Mrs. Richard Cross, with a Montreal detective the day after her husband was kidnapped.

Hostage's Wife Makes Plea To His Extremist Kidnappers

MONTREAL, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Police and officials walked anxiously here today for any sign that an emotional appeal from the wife of kidnapped British diplomat James Cross would bring some response from the French-Canadian extremists who are holding him captive under threat of death.

In a personal message broadcast to the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) over the French-language radio station CKLM, Mrs. Barbara Cross begged for his release.

She also added a message in English to her husband saying, "You are constantly in my thoughts, and you must know how much I long for your safe return."

It is now nine days since Mrs. Cross or the Quebec government have had any communication from the Irish-born envoy, and the long silence has aggravated fears for his life.

In her radio message last night, Mrs. Cross expressed her hope that "as a victim of circumstances he will be well treated" and begged the FLQ to free him without more delay.

Mrs. Cross was kidnapped Oct. 5 as a hostage for the release of 23 so-called political prisoners held by the Quebec authorities. The last message from him, on Oct. 18, was delivered after provincial Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, another FLQ kidnaper victim, was found strangled.

The Quebec government has repeated its offer of safe conduct to Cuba for the kidnappers if they release the diplomat. The Cuban government has agreed to act as an intermediary.

The government offer has been spurned by the FLQ, which has not yet withdrawn its original demand for the release of 23 men held by the government and a ransom of \$500,000 in gold.

Police said they are still questioning two men and a woman arrested in a house in the Montreal suburb of St. Marc, where they also found a sawed-off shotgun and FLQ literature.

Each was released on \$500 bond. Common Pleas Judge Edwin Jones postponed sentencing pending the outcome of two suits that challenge the court's decree barring jury witnesses and other participants from commenting on the case.

Four students were killed by Ohio National Guardsmen on the Kent State campus in May, during disorders connected with protests against President Nixon's sending of U.S. troops into Cambodia. In connection with the disorders, the grand jury indicted 25 persons, of whom 18 have been arrested so far.

Judge Jones cited Mr. Ford and Mr. Frank—who represent opposite views of the jury's findings—after the executive committee of the Portage County Bar Association recommended that both be held in contempt. The committee further called for "severe sanctions" against both men if they were found guilty, including the removal of Mr. Ford from the case and university action against Mr. Frank.

Mr. Ford, 68, Portage County Republican chairman, was quoted as saying Saturday that all of the troublemakers at Kent "should have been shot."

His comment was quoted in an article in the Akron Beacon Journal, which apparently prompted Mr. Frank to turn to call the jury's conclusions "naïve and stupid."

In pleading guilty to the contempt charge, Mr. Ford told the court he had been misquoted, but that nevertheless "I violated the court order by having the interview at all and am prepared to abide by any penalty imposed or any order of this court."

Salvage Experts Will Attempt To Float Tanker

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP).—An effort to refloat the damaged Liberian tanker Pacific Glory will begin Thursday, a firm of Dutch salvage experts announced today.

A spokesman for the A.L. Smit Co. said that an agreement handing over the vessel and its 50,000-ton cargo of Nigerian oil had been reached with the tanker's owners, Oceanic Tankers, Inc. The salvage operation could be completed "well within a month," he said.

Three tugs were on their way to steady the Pacific Glory for the operation, and the Shell tanker Halia will be brought in to unload some of the cargo, he said.

The 42,777-ton Pacific Glory was under charter to Shell when it was involved in a collision with another tanker, the Allegro, Friday night. Five Chinese crewmen died in the explosions which followed. Eight more are missing and are presumed dead.

Charges 'Scare Tactics'

Science Unit Says U.S. Leads, Not Trails, in Nuclear Race

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (NYT).—A scientists' group labeled today as "scare tactics" an extensive advertising campaign by the American Security Council asserting that the Soviet Union has taken the lead in strategic nuclear weaponry from the United States.

"The United States is ahead, not behind, the Soviet Union by any important measure of strategic force effectiveness," the Federation of American Scientists insisted in a statement.

Both the federation and the council are nonprofit groups that attempt to educate the public on national security issues. Historically, the federation has stressed the need for arms control measures, while the council has stressed American military preparedness.

At a news conference, Herbert Scoville Jr., head of the federation's strategic weapons committee, said: "I hate to see the American public misled, and led down the garden path."

Ad Campaign Criticized

He criticized the campaign of newspaper advertising and direct mailings by the council that said the Soviet Union was "now ahead of the United States in strategic military power" and that the "gap" was widening all the time.

Early in the news conference it became clear that the two groups were coming to different conclusions by focusing on different numbers—the Security Council stressing the total megatonnage or explosive punch of all strategic weapons systems, the federation stressing the number of warheads and bombs of whatever size that each nation has or soon will have.

Mr. Scoville presented a chart showing that the U.S. has 1,710 long-range missiles and 550 strategic bombers for a total of 2,260 delivery vehicles, compared with a Soviet force of 1,518 missiles and 150 strategic bombers for a total of 1,668 delivery vehicles.

Footnotes to Mr. Scoville's chart acknowledged that the Russians are currently building another 390 missiles.

However, Mr. Scoville pointed out that the U.S. had begun putting multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRVs) on 500 of its 1,500 Minuteman missiles and 49 of its Polaris-Poseidon missiles, which would bring the American totals to more than 7,000 warheads by the mid-1970s.

The Other View

A chart promulgated by the American Security Council estimated that American missiles could deliver 1,730 megatons of weapons on target, compared to 10,320 megatons for larger Soviet missiles.

Each was released on \$500 bond. Common Pleas Judge Edwin Jones postponed sentencing pending the outcome of two suits that challenge the court's decree barring jury witnesses and other participants from commenting on the case.

Four students were killed by Ohio National Guardsmen on the Kent State campus in May, during disorders connected with protests against President Nixon's sending of U.S. troops into Cambodia. In connection with the disorders, the grand jury indicted 25 persons, of whom 18 have been arrested so far.

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Salvage Experts Will Attempt To Float Tanker

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CHUNN Perfumes

SST Approaches Critical Point Of Development

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI).

The director of the government's supersonic transport (SST) airplane program said it was near the "go-no-go point"—when it would be just as costly to cancel as it would be to continue.

William M. Magruder, director of the office of SST development in the Department of Transportation, added that he was confident Congress would approve the controversial program.

He said design drawings already are being turned out, prototype engines have been built and other expenditures have been made. If the program were delayed now, the cost of reviving the program later would be doubled, he said.

"As a matter of fact, the cost for terminating the program right now would be very close to the cost to continue," Mr. Magruder said. "So we're at a go-no-go point. This is the critical year of building the SST."

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Allende See With Cabin Of Moderates

Coalition Rift Delays Its Announcement

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 27 —Marxist President-elect Salvador Allende will begin his six-term Nov. 3 with a cabinet made by relative moderates, local sources said today.

Mr. Allende's participative funeral rites for assassinated Rene Schneider, the army commander, and a last-minute among partners in Mr. Allende's Popular Unity coalition of the announcement of cabinet appointments that had been expected yesterday.

Police say they have caught three of the four direct participants in Gen. Schneider's murder, attributed by detectives to extremists, including young of landed families who sought to block Mr. Allende's inauguration. They killed Gen. Schneider, they said, the killers plan to issue communiques in Gen. Schneider's name from his "rebel" quarters demanding that the congressional Electoral College against Mr. Allende.

Cabinet Line-Up

Political observers said that the cabinet is announced, Mr. Allende's Socialists will hold Ministries of Interior, Mining, Education, the Communists have the Treasury, Labor, Health, and the Ra (non-Marxist extreme left) have the Foreign, Defense, Justice Ministries, and other will be distributed among groups.

Minor parties were reportedly happy over distribution of ministerial assignments. Political said Socialist party chief A. Rodriguez was demanding a position to the Interior Ministry, controls the nation's police.

Mr. Rodriguez early this sought the Socialist nomination himself in a party struggle Mr. Allende.

Search Continues

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 27 —Chilean police and armed continued their search today for a 28-year-old air force veteran sought for questioning in the assassination of the nation's chief.

The target of the search Jaime Jose Melgosa, whose I was distributed to newspaper radio and television stations Melgosa once served in Chilean Air Force.

Among persons held for questioning in the case are 29-year-old agronomist Julio Bouchon, and last week in Argentina brought Sunday to Santiago Leon Cosmelli, the son of a governor.

Thirty suspects are in custody although no one has been charged with a crime.

A midnight-to-6 a.m. curfew imposed on Santiago Province Thursday, remained in force today. There was no indication the army would lift it.

Air Traffic Plan Doubles Capacity Over N. Atlantic

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NY) The traffic capacity of the crowded North Atlantic skies go up by 50 percent a year, John H. Shaffer, FAA administrator, said here yesterday. The increase, Mr. Shaffer would be accomplished by adoption of a new concept, "craft separation," known as "positive separation" for the first time now handle more than a million passengers a year.

As North Atlantic air traffic after 1980, rules laid down by International Civil Aviation organization in 1952 provided lateral separation between 120 miles, longitudinal separation above 20,000 feet of 2.0. But this system was only successful.

The new concept, he explained, would use one of the two and one half of the lateral standards in a staggered configuration to create more lanes in the North Atlantic space. Mr. Shaffer stressed the new system would not raise air safety over the Atlantic.

W. German H Hungarian P:

BUDAPEST, Oct. 27 —West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller said he was optimistic about the norm of relations between the two countries since the trade agreement here today.

The trade, economic, and technical cooperation agreement, the first signed between two countries since the war, provides for a considerable increase in trade in the 1971-74. Mr. Schiller said that two-day talks that "went the purely economic cooperation Premier Janos F. very realistic forward-looking" in his outlook, a "step forward."

UN Elections Held
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (Reuters)—Japan, Argentina, Italy and Belgium were elected to two-year the Security Council, Jan. 1.

مكتبة

- 1970 - Stocks and		Stk.	Net	
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	1003. First.	High Low Last. Ch's

[illegible]

33%	13%	May/Dun 1.50	13	23%	23%
25%	12%	May/Dun 1.10	1	28%	28%
25%	12%	May/Dun 1.10	6	17%	30%
31%	20%	May/Dun 1.10	46	29%	20%
26%	11%	MCA Inc.	46	29%	20%
30%	18%	McCard 1.20	1	23%	23%
26%	12%	McCard 1.20	5	17%	17%
65	46	McCard 1.20	2120	48	48
76%	60	McCard 1.20	2120	64%	65%
35	15%	McDermitt 1b	144	24%	34%
25	13	McDermitt 1b	40	17%	17%
34%	21%	McGee 1.40	50	30%	31%
45%	27%	McDonald 1c	196	43	43%
29	10%	McHill 1.00	49	17%	17%
47	17%	McHill 1.00	2	28%	28%
51					

[illegible]

211%	15%	MacPro30	300	1	16%	16%
212%	3%	MacBookD	2.40	10	44%	54%
213%	13%	MacBook	1.50	10	20%	25%
214%	87%	MacBook Delta	680	310	31%	31%
45%	21%	MacBook 1.96f	45	22%	22%	
50%	2%	MacBook p2.50	35	35	35	
51%	14%	MacBook 1.50	11	11%	11%	
52%	7%	MacBook ind	71	10%	10%	
53%	2%	MacBook 60	8	41%	42%	
54%	27%	MacBook 1.50	169	32	39%	
55%	39%	MacBook p2.75	25	11%	11%	
31%	24%	MacBookD 1.78	9	20	20	
31%	24%	MacBook Pw 1.68	20	30%	30%	
31%	24%	MacBook Pw 1.50	11	11%	11%	
17%	6%	MacBook Accor	32	17%	17%	
71%	30%	MacBook 2.40	17	13%	13%	
30	20%	MacBook 70	3	25	25%	
30	20%	MacBook 1.50	2	25	25%	
40	22%	MacBook 90	26	31%	31%	
49%	37	MacBook 40	215	46%	47	
49%	37	MacBook 1.80	64	34%	35	
49%	37	MacBook 1.50	64	34%	35	

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بكتي من لاسا

ملكي من الملوك

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1970

Page 9

Japan Drops
Discount Rate
6 Percent

Forecast End
of Credit Pinch

Oct. 27 (Reuters).—
The Bank of Japan
said it cut its
discount rate to 6 percent
effective tomorrow.

Its discount rates for
loans will remain unchanged
at 5 to 6.5 percent.
Commercial banks will also
reduce rates by 0.5 percent for
time held by leading banks.

Banking sources said the
move is in line with the Bank's
policy of narrowing the
differential between the discount
and domestic and export

also speculated that it
is an end to the 14-month
sequence.

The move is the interest
rate by the Bank of Japan
to commercial banks.
Lending rates usually move
in sympathy with the
rate, which thus is taken
as a signal of government
policy.

End of Controls

Bank sources, in fact,
pre-announced today's
move will be followed by
a series of quantitative credit
controls.

These, they said, have
prevented economic
growth, but their continuation
is a serious recession.

They noted, however, that
the easing of credit
controls would take some
time.

country's economic growth
fiscal 1971, ending March
probably fall to about 11
in real terms from 13 per
cent, they said.

Pinpoint is divided over the
for the next financial year.
Bank has said the
economy is heading for
recession anyway because
production and predicted
economic growth rate
next financial year.

Many others believe real
growth will continue at
about 11 percent for the
next 18 months or so.
Counting upon continued
expansion of Japanese ex-
porting this period.

Nickel Offers
Cash for
Control of Mokta

U.S. Oct. 27.—Société Le
Pacifique offered to acquire
the interest in Cie. de
through an exchange of
valued at 258.7 million francs
(million).

Nickel is one of the Western
largest producers of the
metal, a holding company
based in Africa, Spain and
France, which has been de-
clining manganese and ura-
nium as well as lead, zinc, copper
and nickel.

Nickel, which is good until
the exchange of two
of nickel and 130 francs in
three shares of Mokta.
The price, this is equal to
the shares, which were last
traded at 213.50 francs for
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715,000 francs are turned
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Enigma in Basel: The Erdman Case

The following is the second of two articles by Louis B. Fleming
on United California Bank-Base's downfall.

By Louis B. Fleming

BASEL.—Officials of United California Bank
in Los Angeles had their first flight with
management of the now closed UCB-Base
operation shortly after it was acquired in May,
1969.

The Basel staff published full-page advertise-
ments announcing that "The American Challenge
has arrived."

"It curbed the fondness of this Swiss bank-
ing and industrial community, confining sus-
pensions that the former Swiss Bank was a go-go
operation to be regarded with some suspicion."

Reverberations Reach Los Angeles

The reverberations reached Los Angeles and
there was a showdown with Paul Erdman, vice-
president and director of the Swiss operation.

There was another clue as to what the Swiss
bank was all about after it collapsed. There
was panic among some of the U.S. clients who
feared that their investments, made to dodge
U.S. tax laws, would be disclosed publicly.

Mr. Erdman "rubbed the Swiss the wrong
way from the beginning," one banker reminisced,
"from his Cadillac to his publicity."

But outside of Basel, Mr. Erdman and the
Swiss Bank had another image. He had care-
fully cultivated the U.S. financial press and it
outlet reported what were to fact brilliant
comments on the monetary system, including a
remarkable forecast of the devaluation of the
British pound in 1967.

There is nothing in the record to explain what
qualified him as a bank director. Nor is there
any evidence that the bank itself exploited his
forecast regarding the pound. But the bank did
expand its capital three-fold from 1965 to 1969,
its first three years.

On European Expansion Program

It was these figures and that reputation that
UCB-Base saw when it decided to buy
control of the bank.

UCB-Base was then on a European
expansion program and executives thought they
had a good deal with a going and expanding
operation, pending action to open Zurich and
Geneva branches, and a plan to reportedly
of less than \$10 million for 58 percent of the
stock and 78 percent of the voting rights.

The confidence must have increased seven

months later when Mr. Erdman told a board
meeting that the profit for the year would
exceed \$1 million. There was no mention of any
troubles even though by that time the cocoa
market had turned around.

Again last July, when the board met, there
was no hint of trouble even though that meeting
came five weeks after Mr. Erdman had received
the audit showing towering margin accounts. But
he told directors that he had been forced to cut
his profit estimate to one-tenth of the original.

Banker Translated Audit

When the audit reached Los Angeles in August,
it had been translated by Mr. Erdman from the
original German into English. The \$20 million
commodity margin account was now identified
as bank payables. But he left in a \$1 million
silver commodity item.

Los Angeles executives immediately knew what
the \$1 million item meant: The bank must have
been trading in commodities on its own account,
which they insist Mr. Erdman had been told
from the start not to do.

Los Angeles bank officials already had a special
representative on the scene. Kenneth Graham,
a retired executive, had arrived in Basel in June
to look around. Neal Moore, a senior vice-
president, coordinated the probing from Los
Angeles.

Erdman Estimated Losses

Mr. Moore received the crucial answer in Los
Angeles on Saturday evening, Aug. 29, Mr.
Erdman estimated that the bank was in the
hole \$5 to \$15 million.

Three days before Mr. Erdman made the trip,
the Swiss Banking Commission had ordered an
interim audit.

Eight days after the visit to Los Angeles,
accountants placed the loss above \$30 million
and Mr. Erdman was fired. Two days after that,
he and five associates and one former employee
were in custody for investigation.

No formal charges have been filed and none
is expected for another month.

Mr. Erdman is understood to have told the
Appeals Court here that he altered the audit
through translation. The auditor, Max Studer,
told the court that balance sheets were con-
sistently falsified, the commodity earnings
generalized and the balance sheet of 150
receivable accounts revealed that fewer than
ten fulfilled the statutory requirements.

Phillips Petroleum Earnings Off 17%

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Oct. 27
(Reuters).—Phillips Petroleum to-
day reported a 17 percent drop in
third-quarter profits, citing the
higher costs of making and mar-
keting products without compensa-
tion for price increases. In fact, it
noted, chemical prices declined in
the period.

The third-quarter drop took earnings
for the first nine months of the
year to 7 percent below their
year-earlier levels, despite a 2.6
percent gain in revenue.

The company listed an extra-
ordinary profit of \$8.87 million on
the sale of its interest in American
Independent Oil, which was just
about balanced by losses on foreign
assets, notably nationalized Algerian
properties. Neither was in-
cluded in the 1970 figures.

The company said its objective
of approaching self-sufficiency in
crude oil supplies was "particularly
advanced" by confirmation of a
giant oil field in the Norwegian
sector of the North Sea, which will
begin production next year.

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 25.71 31.14
Profits (millions)... 35.71 31.14
Per Share... 0.35 0.42

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 1,092.4 1,048.7
Profits (millions)... 84.88 81.40
Per Share... 1.15 1.34

Admiral Corp.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 86.0 87.7
Profits (millions)... 1.0 0.68

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 266.0 271.5
Profits (millions)... 10.65 9.95

American Chain & Cable
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 45.0 50.3
Profits (millions)... 0.62 1.36
Per Share... 0.24 0.65

American Sugar Co.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 181.88 151.88
Profits (millions)... 5.08 3.4
Per Share... 1.43 0.96

Armstrong Cork Co.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 120.9 131.1
Profits (millions)... 3.79 7.26
Per Share... 0.14 0.27

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 373.5 425.6
Profits (millions)... 15.75 25.63
Per Share... 0.80 0.98

Burlington Industries Inc.
Fourth Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 468.2 433.4
Profits (millions)... 15.98 17.97
Per Share... 0.61 0.69

Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,821.6 1,764.67
Profits (millions)... 71.42 78.14
Per Share... 3.73 3.01

Burlington Northern Inc.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 233.6 219.1
Profits (millions)... 4.23 11.82
Per Share... 0.34 0.97

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 639.2 615.6
Profits (millions)... 5.42 19.36
Per Share... 0.44 1.57

Chicago Mill, St. Paul & Pac. RR
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 74.0 71.0
Profits (millions)... -3.02 2.08
Per Share... -1.39 0.95

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 212.5 206.4
Profits (millions)... -12.96 -6.88
Per Share... -5.90 -3.07

Cities Service
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 19.6 23.5
Profits (millions)... 0.69 0.74
Per Share... 0.72 0.23

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 57.2 57.1
Profits (millions)... 3.10 9.20
Per Share... 0.30 3.20

Commonwealth Oil Rfg.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 51.8 51.4
Profits (millions)... 3.82 5.15
Per Share... 0.31 0.41

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 159.7 148.3
Profits (millions)... 19.22 14.06
Per Share... 1.06 1.20

Consolidated Edison N.Y.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 811.0 768.7
Profits (millions)... 58.75 71.19
Per Share... 1.45 1.91

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 2,470.3 2,379.1
Profits (millions)... 61.11 63.0
Per Share... 2.38 2.42

Culler-Hammer Inc.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 60.5 54.1
Profits (millions)... 1.97 1.36
Per Share... 0.58 0.41

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 176.0 163.7
Profits (millions)... 4.53 4.72
Per Share... 1.34 1.40

Foster Wheeler Co.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 275.2 272.2
Profits (millions)... 3.84 3.79
Per Share... 1.22 1.20

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 811.0 768.7
Profits (millions)... 58.75 71.19
Per Share... 1.45 1.91

Crane Co.
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 170.3 171.7
Profits (millions)... 1.24 2.43
Per Share... 0.48 0.94

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 507.2 379.1
Profits (millions)... 6.11 6.30
Per Share... 2.38 2.42

Raymond International
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 122.2 146.5
Profits (millions)... -0.3 4.61
Per Share... -0.11 1.65

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 357.2 379.1
Profits (millions)... 6.11 6.30
Per Share... 2.38 2.42

Revere Copper & Brass
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 72.2 86.0
Profits (millions)... 1.55 2.89
Per Share... 0.33 0.51

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 237.40 268.96
Profits (millions)... 6.18 8.53

Year
Revenue (millions)... 811.0 768.7
Profits (millions)... 58.75 71.19
Per Share... 1.45 1.91

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 101.7 76.1
Profits (millions)... 8.16 2.59
Per Share... 0.54 0.17

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 348.5 297.4
Profits (millions)... 30.75 10.41
Per Share... 1.37 0.69

Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,017.0 761.1
Profits (millions)... 81.6 25.9
Per Share... 5.4 1.7

Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 101.7 76.1
Profits (millions)... 8.16 2.59
Per Share... 0.54 0.17

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 348.5 297.4
Profits (millions)... 30.75 10.41
Per Share... 1.37 0.69

Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,017.0 761.1
Profits (millions)... 81.6 25.9
Per Share... 5.4 1.7

Third Quarter 1970 1969
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Third Quarter 1970 1969
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Profits (millions)... 8.16 2.59
Per Share... 0.54 0.17

Ford Motor
Profits Jump
In 3d Quarter

Depressed Net Level
Remains at U.S. Steel

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—
Ford Motor Co. today reported a
37 percent jump in third-quarter
profits on a 8 percent gain in
revenue, to \$3.4 billion from \$3.2
billion.

Ford said the earnings gain re-
flected an "outstanding launchings"
of 1971 models.

But for the first nine months of
the year, the auto firm showed
net trailing year-ago figures by 9
percent, largely due to a 28
percent drop registered in the first
quarter of the year. Revenue was
basically unchanged over the nine
months at \$10.7 billion.

Earnings amounted to \$74 mil-
lion in the quarter, or 63 cents
a share, up from \$54 million, 46
cents a share.

Over the first three quarters of
the year, profits totaled \$385 mil-
lion, or \$3.37 a share, down from
\$462 million, \$3.70 a share.

U.S. Steel

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—
U.S. Steel Corp. reported today
that the 28 percent drop in profits
over the first half of the year had
extended into the third quarter,
bringing the nine-month decline to
28 percent, also.

Big Steel, citing higher costs
and also labor troubles in the
second quarter of the year which
halted shipments, has argued con-
siderably that neither the industry
price increases nor revenue gains
have eliminated the double effects
of the slowdown in the U.S. econ-
omy and persistent inflation.

The company also said demand
for steel was at a lower level dur-
ing the third quarter due to the
General Motors strike.

In the latest quarter, revenue
jumped 8 percent to \$1.27 billion
from the year-earlier \$1.17 billion.
That brought the increase for the
first nine months of the year to 6
percent, with revenue totaling
\$3.74 billion, up from \$3.52 billion.

Profits in the quarter fell to
\$33.58 million, or 62 cents a share,
from \$46.63 million, or 87 cents a
share. Net profit rose 4 percent
to \$43 billion, or \$3.64 million,
from \$40.6 billion, or \$3.40 mil-
lion, from \$150.88 million, or
\$2.79 a share.

Mitsubishi Net Rises

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—The
Mitsubishi Heavy Industry group
declared today an unchanged di-
vidend at an annual rate of 12 per-
cent for the half year ended
Sept. 30. Net profit rose 4 percent
to \$43 billion, or \$3.64 million,
from \$40.6 billion, or \$3.40 mil-
lion, from \$150.88 million, or
\$2.79 a share.

Interpace Corp.
Third Quarter 1970 19

New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — Stocks and S. Net
High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg.

(Continued from Page 6)

30	19	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
31	20	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
32	21	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
33	22	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
34	23	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
35	24	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
36	25	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
37	26	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
38	27	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
39	28	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
40	29	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
41	30	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
42	31	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
43	32	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
44	33	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
45	34	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
46	35	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
47	36	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
48	37	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
49	38	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
50	39	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1

— 1970 — Stocks and S. Net
High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg.

51	40	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
52	41	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
53	42	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
54	43	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
55	44	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
56	45	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
57	46	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
58	47	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
59	48	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
60	49	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
61	50	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
62	51	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
63	52	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
64	53	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
65	54	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
66	55	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
67	56	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
68	57	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
69	58	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
70	59	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1

— 1970 — Stocks and S. Net
High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg.

71	60	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
72	61	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
73	62	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
74	63	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
75	64	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
76	65	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
77	66	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
78	67	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
79	68	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
80	69	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
81	70	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
82	71	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
83	72	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
84	73	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
85	74	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
86	75	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
87	76	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
88	77	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
89	78	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
90	79	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1

— 1970 — Stocks and S. Net
High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg.

91	80	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
92	81	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
93	82	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
94	83	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
95	84	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
96	85	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
97	86	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
98	87	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
99	88	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
100	89	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
101	90	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
102	91	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
103	92	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
104	93	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
105	94	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
106	95	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
107	96	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
108	97	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
109	98	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
110	99	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1

— 1970 — Stocks and S. Net
High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg.

111	100	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
112	101	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
113	102	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
114	103	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
115	104	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
116	105	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
117	106	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
118	107	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
119	108	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
120	109	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
121	110	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
122	111	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
123	112	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
124	113	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
125	114	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
126	115	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
127	116	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
128	117	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
129	118	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
130	119	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1

— 1970 — Stocks and S. Net
High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg.

131	120	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
132	121	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
133	122	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
134	123	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
135	124	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
136	125	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
137	126	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
138	127	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
139	128	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
140	129	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
141	130	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
142	131	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
143	132	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
144	133	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
145	134	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
146	135	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
147	136	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
148	137	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
149	138	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
150	139	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1

— 1970 — Stocks and S. Net
High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg.

151	140	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
152	141	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
153	142	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
154	143	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
155	144	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
156	145	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
157	146	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
158	147	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
159	148	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
160	149	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
161	150	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
162	151	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
163	152	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
164	153	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
165	154	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
166	155	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
167	156	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
168	157	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
169	158	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1
170	159	NatSteel	42	11	24	27	24	24	1

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50	212	PPG Ind	1.40	50	289	28	50	28	1
51	213	PPG Ind	1.40	50	289	28	50	28	1
52	214	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
53	215	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
54	216	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
55	217	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
56	218	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
57	219	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
58	220	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
59	221	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
60	222	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
61	223	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
62	224	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
63	225	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
64	226	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
65	227	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
66	228	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
67	229	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
68	230	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
69	231	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
70	232	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
71	233	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
72	234	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
73	235	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
74	236	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
75	237	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
76	238	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
77	239	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
78	240	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
79	241	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
80	242	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
81	243	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
82	244	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
83	245	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
84	246	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
85	247	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
86	248	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
87	249	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
88	250	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
89	251	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
90	252	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
91	253	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
92	254	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
93	255	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
94	256	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
95	257	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
96	258	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
97	259	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
98	260	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
99	261	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
100	262	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
101	263	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
102	264	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
103	265	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
104	266	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
105	267	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
106	268	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
107	269	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
108	270	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
109	271	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
110	272	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
111	273	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
112	274	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
113	275	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
114	276	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
115	277	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
116	278	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
117	279	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
118	280	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
119	281	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
120	282	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
121	283	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
122	284	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
123	285	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
124	286	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
125	287	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
126	288	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
127	289	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
128	290	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
129	291	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
130	292	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
131	293	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
132	294	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
133	295	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
134	296	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
135	297	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
136	298	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
137	299	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
138	300	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
139	301	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
140	302	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
141	303	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
142	304	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
143	305	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
144	306	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
145	307	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
146	308	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
147	309	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
148	310	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
149	311	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
150	312	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
151	313	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
152	314	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
153	315	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
154	316	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
155	317	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
156	318	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
157	319	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
158	320	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
159	321	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
160	322	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
161	323	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
162	324	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
163	325	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
164	326	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
165	327	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
166	328	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
167	329	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
168	330	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
169	331	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
170	332	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
171	333	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
172	334	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
173	335	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
174	336	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
175	337	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
176	338	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
177	339	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
178	340	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
179	341	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
180	342	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
181	343	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
182	344	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
183	345	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
184	346	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
185	347	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
186	348	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
187	349	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
188	350	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
189	351	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
190	352	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
191	353	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
192	354	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
193	355	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
194	356	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
195	357	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
196	358	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
197	359	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
198	360	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	+
199	361	Procter & Gamble	1.40	102	312	54	53	53	

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

PEANUTS



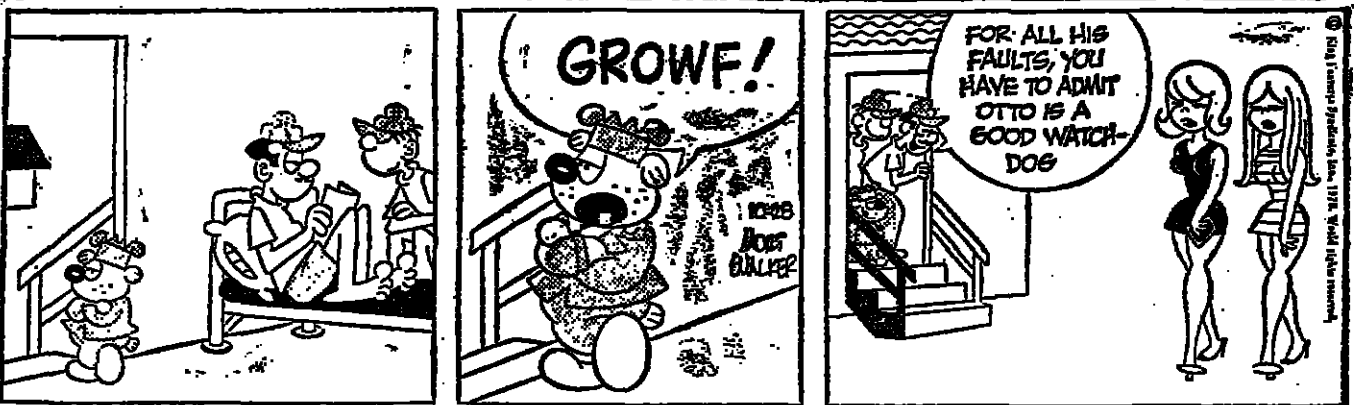
B.C.



FILABNER



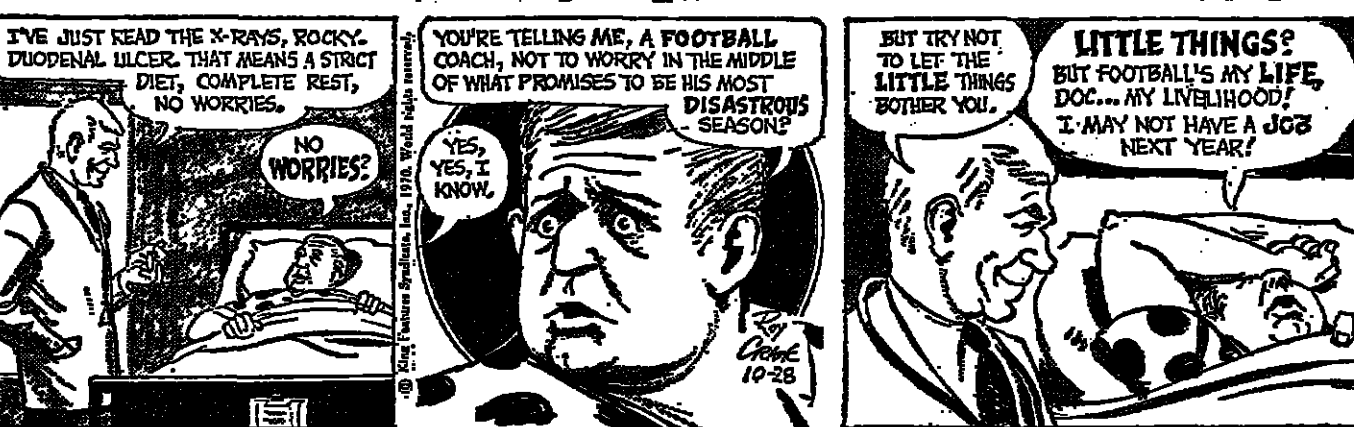
BEETLE BAILEY



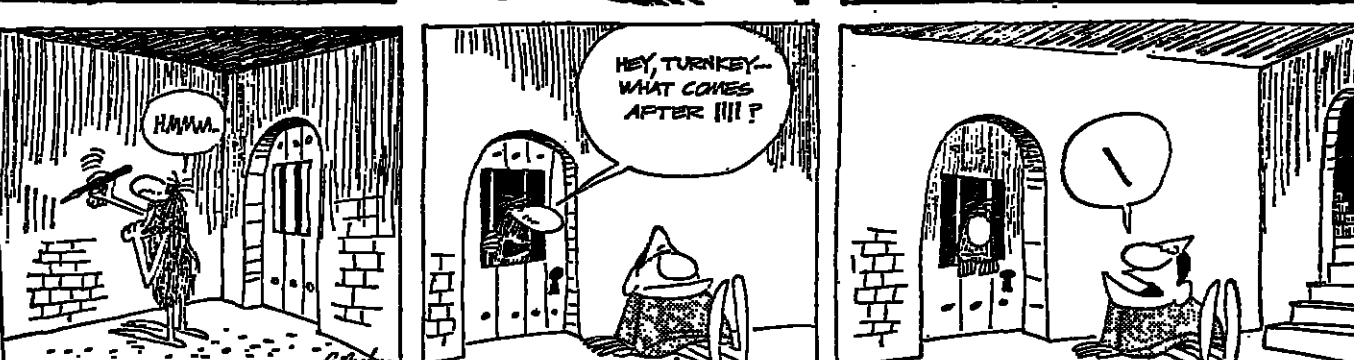
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



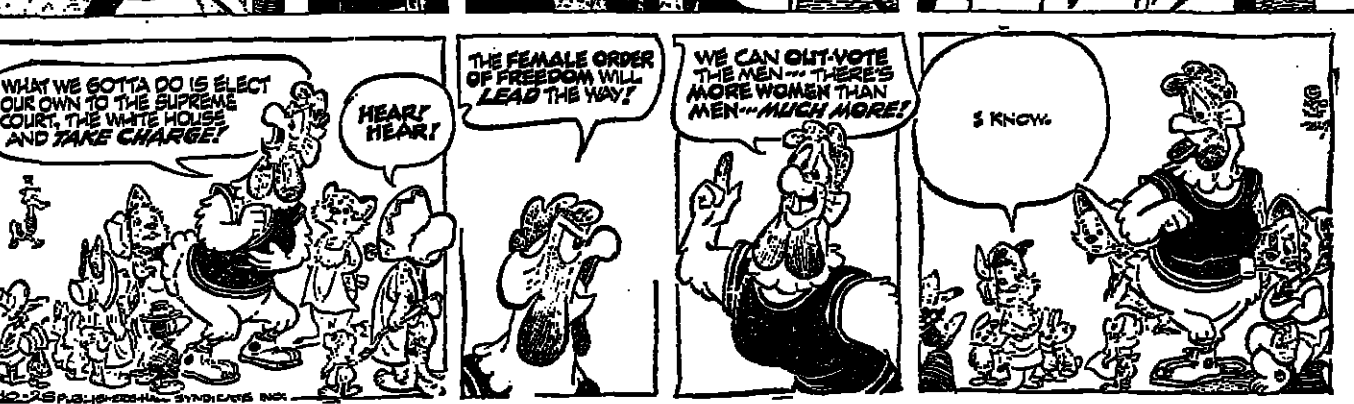
WIZARD OF ID



REN MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West opened one heart, a borderline action, and North made a pre-emptive jump to three diamonds. South then tried three-no trump.

After an opening heart lead, on which East played the queen, South could count eight sure tricks. There were two chances for a ninth, but both were due to fail.

Once the heart ace had been removed, West's hearts would clearly defeat any attempt to develop a spade trick. And West's opening bid clearly marked him with the spade ace and the club king in addition to the king-jack of hearts, so the club finesse was doomed.

But the fact that West was known to have all the significant missing high cards opened the possibility of an end-play. South therefore held up her heart ace until the third round of the suit and then ran her diamond winners.

West had to discard four times, and he foresaw the danger. A normal discarding policy—one spade, one club and two hearts—was going to ex-

pose him to a throw-in. He would be put in with a spade lead, and would have to lead from the club king at the 12th trick.

So West did his best by discarding both the club four and the club ten, leaving this position after nine tricks had been played:

NORTH
♠ K7
♥ —
♦ —
♣ J6

WEST
♠ A
♥ K2
♦ —
♣ K

EAST
♠ J9
♥ —
♦ —
♣ 98

SOUTH
♠ Q—
♥ —
♦ A Q7
♣ —

South then led to the club ace, collecting the king, and made an overtrick.

NORTH
♠ K73
♥ 5
♦ KQ10762
♣ J65

WEST (D)
♠ A6
♥ KJ9862
♦ 84
♣ K104

EAST
♠ J9842
♥ Q107
♦ J
♣ 9832

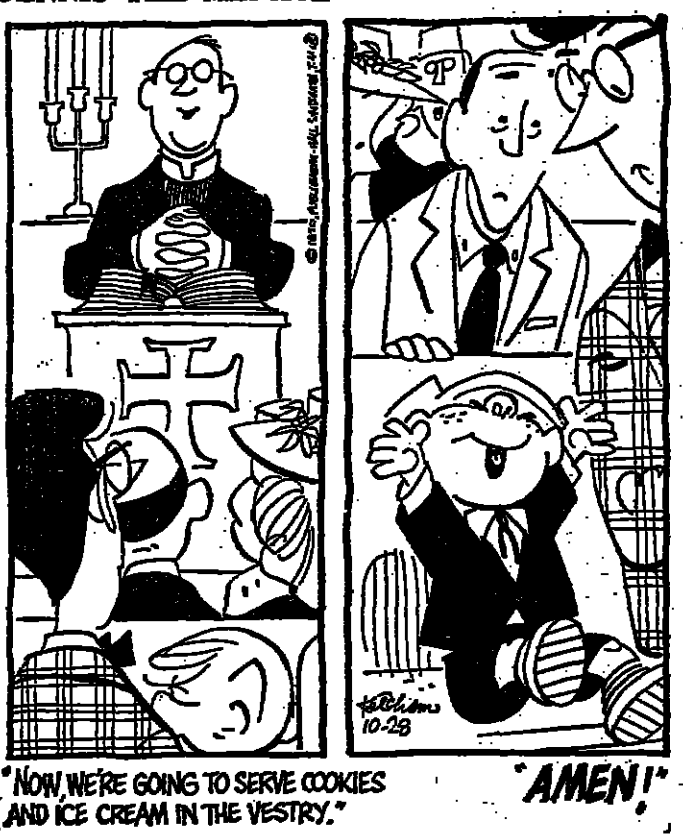
SOUTH
♠ Q105
♥ A43
♦ A953
♣ A Q7

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
1 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass 3 N.T.
Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	C	T	T	O	I	G	A	V	I	L	A	N
S	H	O	E	M	A	K	I	N	G	L	O	R
T	H	E	M	E	S	E	L	A	N	A	Y	O
A	C	C	E	N	T	I	O	N	A	M	A	T
K	I	T	T	S	R	O	S	T	E	N		
P	R	E	S	L	O	W	E	R	O	D	E	S
E	R	M	E	A	N	S	E	V	E	N		
R	I	G	O	D	O	D	S	S	C	I		
S	N	E	L	L	S	P	I	R	I	T		
E	S	S	I	N	E	R	O	W	D	E	S	
S	A	I	L	L	O	R	N					
R	E	V	I	S	O	O	N					
L	I	S	E	P	R	O	M	E	N	A	D	E
S	N	A	P	E	S	T	I	M	A	T	O	R
R	E	R	S									

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GINCI
SEEBO
WIMBLE
LUITED

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: ABHOR NUTTY PILLAR LIQUOR
Answer: How the dentist and his manicurist wife fought—TOOTH & NAIL.

BOOKS

THE WHEEL OF LOVE AND OTHER STORIES
By Joyce Carol Oates. Vanguard, 440 pp. \$6.1

Reviewed by Daniel Stern

I am a hungry devourer of literary magazines, and it seems to me that for three or four years I have seen a story by Joyce Carol Oates in just about every magazine from the "Northwest Review" all the way past the staid and solid "Atlantic Monthly" to the more swinging "Esquire" and the magazine written for "That Cosmopolitan Girl." What kind of writer can straddle so many diverse audiences for the short story in a time when that form is the victim of such a variety of shrinking circulation figures in its home pages and striking interest from those readers who want their "good read" in the form of thousand-page best sellers? A protean one, is exemplified by Miss Oates's fourth collection, "The Wheel of Love."

Interestingly, she is not a stylist, as I would use the word. That is, she has no main manner. Each of her stories uses the materials, metaphor, rhythm and image needed to make that story strike home. And they do strike home, often with an emotional strength that surprises the reader during—and after—reading the story.

These are all aspects of the extraordinary strength of Joyce Carol Oates as a writer of stories. "In the Region of Ice," one of the many prize-winning stories in this book, tells of an odd woman, Sister Irene, who teaches in a Jesuit-run university and encounters a wild young Jewish boy, who responds to her teaching with such mad fervor as to pale the attention of the other students by comparison. Gradually she becomes drawn into the boy's life—his conflict with his family, the semibreath-down that confined him for a brief time. He is clearly on a self-destructive hell-ride, but so much of his passion and richness of feeling touches the pained Sister Irene that she almost feels tempted to enter life: the life of feeling. Counterpoints: Too much feeling can destroy; too little can give you a submerged population of the Sister Irene of the world.

In a time when style is king, each of these stories, unfashionably, calls upon different antecedents. From the well-made fifties story "In the Region of Ice," reminiscent of Lionel Lincoln's superb university piece "That Time of That Place," one moves to "Where Are You Going, Where Have You Been?" It is a gothic piece, full of exquisitely controlled terror, in which a fifteen-year-old girl is introduced to the landscape of strangeness—beyond a family, where violence and irrationality make nonsense songs out of everything sane family life has taught one. It is an extraordinary piece of mood and character, sketched with precision. The only flaw, which it shares with most of Miss Oates's work, is a prolixity of information. We

are "told" so much the prebending spirit turn occasion. But, in paragraph or two, will probably be ennobled than told and we are. The entire collection way, has such a t landscapes and chara it is hard to believe t is as young as she is, teachers, mothers an ers, widowers, divorce year-old actress in looking for a part in such variety with beauty or high an is clearly the latter, is the control with w Oates states, with th lines of each story, th the narrative encount up.

In one of the best I has written, the title "Wheel of Love," she the tale from the start

He and Nadia turn walk to their apartm ing. He and Nadia out to dinner that, and Nadia could di time they wanted, where they were fr

In the very next we learn that the Nad lines is dead. The technique is a perfect tion for a heartless (to abandon critical moment) in which traces his love for a hant, mad girl whom ried.

But it would be t linger on the mi Joyce Carol Oates i rate short-story w many of the stories "Wheel of Love" are proof of her statur them with pleasure action. And if I m suggest that less mi she is perfectly e ignore me and contr prolix and brilliant way.

Mr. Stern wrote t for Book World, t supplement of The V Post.

France Passes In Bridge Stan

ESTORIL, Portugal (AP)—France moved the top of the stand European Bridge C ships with 206 victo after the 14th round.

Defending champ dropped to second place followed by Fo with 199.

Switzerland, with Great Britain, still in ning with 180, were f fifth respectively.

The championship on Oct. 31.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Political group
5 Firms' neighbors
10 Tax
14 Mauna Loa
16 Frightening
17 Royal
18 "There"
19 Figure of speech
20 Cinderella garb
26 Dovetailing
22 Lapse
24 Small people
28 Kind of pudding
29 Wane
30 Henry VIII's sixth
31 Knack
32 Nullify
34 License-plate attachment
35 Thaw
39 Temporary
41 Hilltop fort
42 Assignment
43 Thing of beauty
44 Character in "Quo Vadis"
45 Running game
46 Welsh name

DOWN

12 "You in ph
13 Snap
21 Chec
23 Parti
25 Goin
27 Corr
28 Kind
29 Brid
31 Mor
33 Love
36 Intin
37 Spar
38 Atta
40 Cool
41 Retu
43 Plac
47 Fres
49 Com
50 Prop
51 Man
52 Flat
53 Ben
55 Ups
57 Lha
58 Gro
59 Mat
62 Cert
63 Wec

